

the attacks of their enemies. Vain hope! Here in their last sanctuary and place of fancied security, as though determined on their utter extinction, the vengeance of the Gorahs and Kondahs has pursued them—and, mournful to relate, has laid their last town, of any importance, in a heap of ruins. Unfortunately for them, motives of self-preservation dictate to us a course of the strictest and most unbroken animity; and unless vital interest should be suspended on the contest, our condition imperiously imposes the most rigid neutrality.

"Our sympathy with the Deyas may be supposed to contain a little leaven of selfishness, when we say, our peace and tranquility are in some measure linked with their fate. Should the Deyas abandon their country, which event seems inevitable, it will be occupied by either the Gorahs or Kondahs, or perhaps by parties of each tribe; in either case, we fear, we should be troubled by bad neighbors, for to all the low propensities and vices of the Deyas, they add a restless, turbulent, ferocious disposition."

Now what course did the Colony of Liberia take in reference to the murder of Logan by the natives in revenge for the murder which he had committed upon one of their number? Did they pursue after his murderers—the fierce Mandingoes, and the chief Ynamby, the great Kondah warrior, who was present at the attack upon Logan, and participated in it? No. Logan had left the colony without leave or license, squatted on the lands of the poor, impoverished, and hunted Deyas, had attempted to wrest cattle by force from the Mandingoes, and on being resisted, had followed up his attempt at robbery by murder. It was plain that he had plucked his fate upon his head, and that the colonial authorities were under no moral or legal obligation to interfere further in the matter.

But the Colonial Government did interfere. Along the St. Paul's was a tract of land, of a superior quality for farms, and upon which the eyes of the settlers had been turned, as a most desirable location. It was the garden of the Dey's country, and had as yet escaped the rapacity of their enemies—the Mandingoes, Gorahs, and Kondahs. These tribes had taken possession of large tracts of the country, and why should not the colony share with them in the plunder of the miserable and broken-spirited Deyas? An old treaty between the colonists and the Deyas was hunted up, in which it was stipulated that the latter should "protect the lives and property of Americans within their territory." Here was then a pretext for the complaint. Logan was an American; he was murdered, and his property seized in the territory of the Deyas. True it was that the poor Deyas were not guilty of his murder. He fell a victim to the fury of the Kondahs and Mandingoes—the same bloody invaders who had nearly depopulated their country, and from whom they themselves were flying in terror and despair. True it was, that it was out of their power to "protect" even themselves. No master. By the terms of the "treaty" they were bound to protect "Americans and their property," and the Colonial Government, forthwith, formally required the wretched and terror-stricken Deyas to "return Harris and the native boy, and pay the sum of one thousand bars within six months." In other words, they were required to perform an utter impossibility. Jenkins, the Gorah leader, had built a town upon the Dey country, and "secured it by a fortification impregnable to any attack of native warfare." Ynamby and the Kondahs had their barricades along the coast." To use the language of the Liberia Herald—"The territory of the cowardly and impudent Deyas has been for years the scene of a depopulating contest, in which the Kondahs have always been dominant, and so low are the Deyas reduced in the means of resistance, that we have no doubt of the truth of their assertion that they 'No fit put mouf, King Boson's palaver.' They have been actually reduced to see their farms and plantations despoiled of all their produce, without daring to put in an objection." This was the people—scattered, scattered, and peeled, upon whom the "Americans" of Liberia called to rescue "Harris and the boy" from their powerful enemies, and to pay "one thousand bars." We give the sequel in the words of the Liberia Herald itself for the third month last:

"The imbecility of the Deyas, however, does not annul their obligation to protect the lives and property of Americans within their territory, according to the stipulations of a treaty long since entered into by them and this Colony. This treaty was made the ground of the demand for satisfaction. They were requested to deliver up the murderers; to return Harris and the native boy; and to pay the sum of one thousand bars, for the destruction of property, all to be performed within six months. The difference, however, between promise and performance, was not forgot; nor the tardiness of our neighbors to come up to their contracts, when they are not comparable with their interests, and therefore, to confine their attention to the subject, a pledge of the whole Dey County was demanded, for the faithful performance of the contract. After long palavering, many protestations of innocence, and still more expressions of regard for "Merica Men," they put the cross to the deed, which assigned to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, the territories of their puissant majesties, King Willey and King Jemmy. These mighty domains extend from a small creek opposite Mama's Town, five miles up the St. Paul's River, and back five miles into the interior. This, however, is but a small portion of the Dey country. All the Dey chiefs could not be assembled, nor is there at present a king of that country. Such has been its unsettled state, that since Brister's death, a successor has not been nominated. The sale or transfer of land could not be made, nor any other affair of moment be transacted, but under circumstances of the most pressing character. Such were the present. The Deyas were under considerable apprehension, and, as the depredation was committed in Willey and Jemmy's territory, they consented to the pledge of their land. We are indebted for the successful termination of this affair, to the diplomatic abilities of James Brown, Esq. M. C., and to Capt. S. J. White, of Caldwell."

We call the attention of the friends of African Colonization to this transaction, the details of which we have given above. Was it an honorable—was it a Christian transaction? Was it becoming a missionary colony to take advantage, thus cruelly, of the necessities and distresses of its offending neighbors? To enforce "the pound of flesh" with a more than Shylock pertinacity? To demand impossibilities, and then make the non-compliance with that demand the occasion for seizing upon a coveted territory? Alas, for the plundered and wretched Dey. On one hand the white slave-dealer lurks in ambush for him, and on the other, the colored American colonist extorts from his little tribe which the Gorah and the Kondah has spared. And this is the way in which Africa is to be civilized. When secretary Garley next dreams of the colony, he may see steppes staring up through the palm-groves of the Day country, and hear the songs of Christianity swelling over the estuary of St. Paul's. But, where will be the natives?—Where the mild-spirited, and "inoffensive" Deyas? Gone, exterminated, the place that knew them have known them no more, forever.

We have not made these comments because we perceived, in the conduct of the colonists, any thing extraordinary, or which might not have been justly expected from the circumstances of the case. The truth is, Liberia is not a missionary colony. Its inhabitants are striving to obtain a livelihood, by traffic and land-speculation. Their "palavers" with the natives have more to do with "gumbo pipes, beads, rum, and tobacco," than with bibles, tracts, and gospel matters. They are just such

"missionaries" to the heathen of Africa, as our fur traders and rum traffickers are to the Indians of the West and North-west. The idea of evangelizing the natives by means of a commercial colony, is utter delusion. All history shows its absurdity.

Where are the natives of our own country, for whose conversion the original colonists professed the most ardent zeal? What has been the result of East India's colonization but unhappy oppression, and a support of heathenism by the arms of Great Britain wherever it could be made to contribute to the servile avarice of the soulless East India Company?—Where are the aborigines of the West Indies—the native race who, from the palmy shores of their beautiful islands, welcomed Columbus to the New World? They have perished before the footsteps of the white man; the curse of Christian avarice has annihilated them. Look where we may; to Asia, Africa, or America, not a solitary instance can be found of a civilized commercial colony which has been beneficial to the surrounding natives;—nay, which has not been in its influence upon them "evil and only evil."

Since writing the above we have met with the following article in the New York Star in reference to the recent seizure of Little Bassa by the Colonists:—*Penn. Freeman.*

American Conquests in Africa. *War in a New Quarter—High Handed Proceedings.*

It appears that the colored settlers in Liberia, setthled by the American Colonization Society, have become infected with the same passion for conquest of new possessions which took hold of our pious puritan fathers soon after they erected their tabernacle at Plymouth and found the Indians troublesome.

In the African case it is, however, dog eat dog, though the war is between the civilized Americans and their barbarian progenitors. Lieut. Gov. Williams of Monrovia, who has a chance of figuring alongside of our Capt. John Underhill in the Philippine wars of the Narragansett annals, writes that he has taken summary possession of Little Bassa, a triangular space, having 27 miles of coast and lying between the Junk and St. Paul's rivers, the head men and chief having repeatedly evaded making restitution for property of the colonists said to have been seized by the natives—though they had agreed to do so "in solemn palaver." After verbally pledging their territory in case of non-performance of their promise in four months, they changed their minds and declined to proceed any farther. The Governor, thereupon, was resolved not to let the master pass "without a prompt and decided expression of disapprobation." The meaning of which phrase is that, his chief military man, Col. J. J. Roberts, who had a saw mill at Memphis, Tennessee, whether white or black, we know not, was sent up to Bassa with an armed force and took formal possession of the country.

Accordingly on the — of April, I despatched other commissioners, accompanied by an armed escort of 70 men, under the command of Col. J. J. Roberts, to renew the endeavor of an amicable adjustment, and in the event of failing to do so, to take forcible and formal possession of the country in the name and behalf of the A. C. Society. On the arrival of the commissioners at Bassa they were for eight days amused by the same course of equivocation and evasion, which in this whole affair had marked the conduct of the natives, and on the eighth day they took formal possession in the name and on behalf of the American Colonization Society, in right of the agreement, entered into by the natives in relation to the debts."

In this conquest made in the name and behalf of the American Colonization Society, and which from the patronage extended towards this Society by the United States, may involve us in a conflict with those people; it appears that the natives themselves have also been subjected as well as their territory. In the same kind of tone of mock sympathy, with which we are familiar in the history of the early settlement of this country, we are told in the Liberia Herald, that these colored subjects who have been made to pass under the yoke of the black government we are erecting in Africa—

"Will be allowed to remain and pursue their peaceful calling and legal traffic as heretofore. Whenever a settlement shall be formed there, they will be required to conform to the laws and usages. At present no alteration will be made in their laws, customs and traffic, but in that relating to slave trading."

Very kind to be sure. This is doing up the business, and capturing and making new laws for the captured in as expeditious a manner as the most ambitious Tamerlane could desire. It will turn out a queer position if our efforts to ameliorate our colored races should end in making them *petty kings, and ultimately slave vendors* in their own country!

In addition to the above it appears that Gov. Williams was not content with the acquisition of which he boasts of having made to satisfy the honor of the colonists, but also took possession of five miles square on the north side of St. Paul's, lying in the Dey country, to revenge the murder of a settler there named David Logan, by the Mandingoes—though with much celerity, it is confessed, the Deyas themselves probably had no connection with the murderers! Still, says the Governor, they were bound by contract or compact (it is immaterial, as the Governor is not very regardful of Vattel and Puffendorf) to extend protection to the colonists in their country. It peeps out in the end that Logan died desperately in debt, and the Governor, who may be a creditor, suggests taking this land to pay his debts.

To sum up, the Journal of Commerce, it has touched on the matter, and looks at it a little awry, asavoring too much of the foreclosure of a mortgage, or rather "taking the responsibility," attempts to gloss it over by representing the land in Africa as dog cheap. The whole of this business requires thorough investigation by the Society. If it is understood that our vessels of war are at too much expense to be stationed there to assist Liberia Governors in their personal views of military conquests and aggrandisements, the colonization business will be broken up in no time.

Liberia.—The National Intelligencer for August 6, furnishes us with the following paragraph from the Liberia Herald for April, showing conclusively, that the agricultural prosperity of the Colony is yet to come, and still lacks the "one thing," viz., strength to achieve it; while so far from being a pacifier among the tribes, or abolishing the slave trade in its vicinity, it must have help from abroad or itself destroyed by these causes.

Nothing is now wanting to the rapid progress of the colony, in agriculture and commerce, but means to preserve pacific relations among the contiguous tribes, and to keep from us the fruit of that mutual strife of which the slaves are the present. The Deyas were under considerable apprehension, and as the depredation was committed in Willey and Jemmy's territory, they consented to the pledge of their land.

We are indebted for the successful termination of this affair, to the diplomatic abilities of James Brown, Esq. M. C., and to Capt. S. J. White, of Caldwell.

We call the attention of the friends of African Colonization to this transaction, the details of which we have given above. Was it an honorable—was it a Christian transaction? Was it becoming a missionary colony to take advantage, thus cruelly, of the necessities and distresses of its offending neighbors? To enforce "the pound of flesh" with a more than Shylock pertinacity? To demand impossibilities, and then make the non-compliance with that demand the occasion for seizing upon a coveted territory? Alas, for the plundered and wretched Dey. On one hand the white slave-dealer lurks in ambush for him, and on the other, the colored American colonist extorts from his little tribe which the Gorah and the Kondah has spared. And this is the way in which Africa is to be civilized. When secretary Garley next dreams of the colony, he may see steppes staring up through the palm-groves of the Day country, and hear the songs of Christianity swelling over the estuary of St. Paul's. But, where will be the natives?—Where the mild-spirited, and "inoffensive" Deyas? Gone, exterminated, the place that knew them have known them no more, forever.

We have not made these comments because we perceived, in the conduct of the colonists, any thing extraordinary, or which might not have been justly expected from the circumstances of the case.

The truth is, Liberia is not a missionary colony.

Its inhabitants are striving to obtain a livelihood,

by traffic and land-speculation. Their "palavers"

with the natives have more to do with "gumbo

pipes, beads, rum, and tobacco," than with bibles,

tracts, and gospel matters. They are just such

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: *Tuesday Morning, August 28, 1838.*

ANNALS OF KIDNAPPING.

CASE 4TH.

We continue our record of cases of Kidnapping, from No. 124 of the Philanthropist.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.—A Mr. Thomas Lewis has been arrested in New Bedford, Mass., at the suit of Mr. David Ruggles, of the New York Committee of Vigilance, charged with kidnapping three negro boys, whom, by the assistance of Captain Wilson, of the steamboat Newcastle, he had sold into slavery. Lewis was ordered to jail for \$5000, for want of which he was lodged in jail.—*Daily News.*

We happen to know certain circumstances, connected with this case, which make it particularly interesting.

Some time in the latter part of last March, an English gentleman and his son, just arrived from below, called at our office, and related to us the following facts. On board the boat in which they were passengers, was a colored man, who called himself Isaac Wright. Having obtained an opportunity of speaking with them, he told them that he was a free man, and had been born and brought up in Philadelphia; that on the 4th of November, 1837, he and two other colored men had shipped as firemen, at the Burling Slip office, New York, on board the steamer Newcastle, Captain Wilson or Wilcox; that the boat was to ply between St. Mark's and New Orleans; that one day, while lying below New Orleans, after having been running in the lower trade for several months, the Captain told these three colored men to go with him to New Orleans, for the purpose of getting some hemp; that he had no sooner reached this place, than he ordered them to be put into the calaboose, where they were treated as slaves, and frequently whipped in order to compel them to confess themselves such; that, in a short time, they were handed over to a slave-seller, who took them up to Vicksburg, and offered them for sale at a slave-auction; that, after one or two unsuccessful efforts, they were at last sold to different buyers, he (Wright) being purchased by John McMann, who had a saw mill at Memphis, Tennessee, whether white or black, we know not, was sent up to Bassa with an armed force and took formal possession of the country.

Whether Lieutenant H—— left him by his will free or not, it is very clear that Stephen was a free man, for he had been residing for some time, by the will of his master, in a state, one of whose fundamental principles is, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within its territory.

We lately saw in a Virginia paper, a long editorial complaining of the conduct of the people of Ohio in helping off runaway slaves. Success to the runaway! God bless the runaways! "Why?" Because, if we were a slave, we too should turn runaway, and think that man a heartless ruffian, who should strive to bar our escape. Verily, we cannot help believing that the man to whom Nature has given legs, has the best right to them.—Who should own a human body but the man that dwells in it? Legislators may make laws and multiply them, they may add penalty to penalty, be-cause count, if they choose to array themselves against the common sense and moral sentiments of mankind, they will most certainly be defeated.—What makes the laws? A majority. True, and a majority has the right to command; this we con-cede; but is the right unlimited? Suppose the majority should pass a law, commanding every per-son who should see a slave escaping, to break his legs or shoot him dead, who but a villain would obey such a law? Here, it is so overwhelmingly manifest that disobedience is the duty of a good citizen, that even the most obsequious flatterer of the "Majority," is compelled to confess that its majesty in this case has indeed transcended its rightful powers. The reason why the majority has no right to enact such a law, is precisely because it would be directly hostile to natural right and the law of God. The principle is therefore conceded, and must be conceded, always, on all hands, that no body of legislators, whether it represent the minority, majority, or the whole of a nation, has any right to pass a law which shall oblige a man to violate obligations created by the law of God, re-vealed or written on his heart. This is the un-changeable limit to the sovereign power, wherever it may be.

Wright entreated the English gentlemen to inter-est themselves in his behalf, and so fully con-viced were they of the truth of his story, and so deeply touched with the poor fellow's misfortunes, that they promised him they would do all they could.

It was this that brought them to our office.

We immediately transmitted to an active abolitionist in New York, a full account of the case as stated to us, who at once took proper measures to investigate the whole matter. The result confirmed Wright's statement. On inquiry at the Burling Slip office, he learned that "a young colored man named Isaac Wright was shipped on board the steamer Newcastle, Nov. 4th, 1837, by the keeper of the Burling Slip office, as a fireman." He also was informed by Stephen F. Dickinson, resident in New York, that his son Stephen was a fireman on the same boat, and that he had heard before of his being kidnapped. In addition to this, the following particulars were communicated to him by Lewis Hewitt, a colored man, who had been a fireman on the Newcastle, but having left her, was now in New York. The names of the young colored men, were Isaac Wright, Stephen Dickinson, and Robert Garrison, all of Hackensack, N. J.—

The boat stopped at various places on her outward passage, and arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1837. Captain Wilson was taken sick about the first of February, going from St. Marks to N. Orleans, and Capt. Lewis, who had come on board some time before, took the command, the boat having been previously sold. The new owners were Swain and Madder of St. Marks, a certain Judge Crane, Governor Call of Florida, &c. On or about the 14th of February, Captain Lewis took Wright, Garrison and Dickinson ashore at New Orleans to the levee, "to get some hemp for the purpose of making swabs." The Captain returned in a little while, saying "he had bought the hemp, paid for it, and started the boys with it on their heads for the boat." The boat lay there after this until the second day, but the "young men were never seen or heard of again, on board." The Captain then left for St. Marks, and was back and forth, until the 14th of March, but the hemp never came. Before leaving the boat, the lads had expressed an anxious desire to return home. Considerable money was due them," Wright had no protection, Dickinson had lost his, and Garrison left his boat.

Lewis, it is said, is a young man, and formerly belonged to New Bedford, Mass.

By the foregoing notice from the Daily News, it will be seen that this black affair will soon be brought to light. The latest intelligence we have of the victims of the man-stealer, is furnished in the New York Mirror of Liberty, by the indefatigable David Ruggles.

It affords me pleasure to state, that the Secretary of the New York Committee of Vigilance has received, by the politeness of Mr. James Hill, of Philadelphia, Mr. J. W. McMahon's letter to him from Memphis, (Tenn.) who has purchased and sold Robert Garrison and Isaac Wright as slaves.

Mr. McMahon expresses a willingness to forego the amount that he has paid for them, and to let them go free, as soon as possible.

"What ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them," implies the same prohibition; and the letter of revelation is express on this point. Slaveholders appeal to the Old Testament for a justification of their injustice: Abolitionists appeal to the same divine authority for a justification of their sympathy for escaping slaves. Here is the sanction of their conduct.

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, until it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."—Deuteronomy xxii: 15, 16.

We admire this benevolent commandment, it commands itself to our conscience; it is just and good; we intend, God helping us, to keep it sacred. What! shall we be less humane than the semi-barbarian tribes to which this commandment was originally given?

Our legislators have no more right to bind us to uphold slavery in another state, than they have to establish that violation of all law and right in our own. Can it be that "We the people" have yet to learn that laws do not derive their real authority from our enactment merely, but from their accordance with the will of the Universal Sovereign? In this repudiating the dogmas of implicit and unlimited obedience to the will of the ruling power, we do nothing more than free men have done in all ages of the world.

Daniel disregarded the king's statue: "He repudiated in his chamber three times a day, and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime." St. Peter disobeyed the authorities at Jerusalem, and "spake the word of God with boldness"; for, said he, "we ought to obey God rather than men."—Says that celebrated wrist, Edmund Burke, the great forerunner of anarchical principles,—"But, if we could suppose that such a ratification was made, (he is speaking of a palpably unjust law,) not virtually, but actually by the people; not representatively, but even collectively; still it would be null and void. They have no right to make a law prejudicial to the whole community, even though the delinquents in making such an act, should be themselves the chief sufferers by it; because it would be made against the principles of a superior law, which is not in the power of any community, or of the whole race of men, to alter. I mean, the will of God, or the will of the people, in giving us our nature, and in giving us the power to make laws."

The case just detailed is not singular. Cases of kidnapping are alarmingly frequent in New York city, and in all the border states. We have no doubt that thousands of free colored people, seized and sold by the kidnapper, are now toiling on southern plantations, and groaning under the whip of the task-master,—children who are doomed never again to see the home of their childhood

Battled Evils Running Away.
The following warm editorial is from the Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette. We subjoin a few comments:

PRACTICAL ABOLITION.—We have, for various reasons, omitted to notice as they occurred, the numerous escapes of slaves from this vicinity which have recently taken place. Within the last three months, slaves valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, have run away from a small section of this county and state; (a) and although immediate pursuit has been made, and large rewards offered in every instance, (b) not one has been apprehended; and there is reason to believe, that most of them are now beyond the limits of the United States.

To chronicle these facts is superfluous labor, so far as this community is concerned; but we wish it to be known as widely as possible, that an organized band, residing in Ohio, are constantly giving effect to inducing, abetting and aiding these escapes. Whether they are in the pay of the Abolition societies may be conjectured; but there is no doubt that facilities are furnished the runaways, which require the expenditure of larger sums of money than it is in the power of slaves to procure. Women, and children of all ages, have gone among the rest; and yet their pursued attempts, frequently in their trial, have been uniformly baffled their endeavors to reclaim them. (c) The runaways are forwarded by night in covered wagons, are furnished with guides, and led through the most unfequented roads and paths, and are encamped in the woods or concealed in the towns. Their pursuers are misled by false information; obstacles are thrown in their way; and signals are made in their presence, and when answered they are definitely told they are welcome to search. (d)

To those who are guilty of such nefarious practices, we have nothing to say and much to say to those who have connived with them. We are, it is possible, further beneath contempt. But to the reflecting portion of the citizens of Ohio, we would yet address ourselves; and we call upon them to be active in exposing and denouncing the plotters and actors in this mischief. *Ohio is staking commercial relations with Virginia, and is expecting to avail herself of the benefits which some of our public works, now in progress, are calculated to confer on her.* To make this intercourse mutually beneficial there should be no heart-burnings between them and us. We are upon the frontier (in this quarter) of the free, as we are of the slave states; and it therefore behoves her to be extremely circumspect in measures calculated to give such deep and abiding offence; for we are persuaded that conduct such as we have above narrated, is doing more to embitter the sacred ties which now link together the various parts of the Union, and to create sectional or geographical differences—a consummation so earnestly to be avoided by Washington—all the labors of the fathers. (e)

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—On the first of August last 551,300 slaves were liberated in the West Indies. In the Island of Jamaica the number of blacks in proportion to the whites were as 10 to 1; Barbadoes as 6 to 1; St. Christopher 13 to 1; Nevis 12 to 1; Tortola 13 to 1; St. Vincent 20 to 1; Montserrat 21 to 1; Dominica 23 to 1; and Demerara 25 to 1. Our prayers are for the peace and prosperity of these Islands."

The foregoing is from the Flemingsburg Kentuckian: it is the language of an honest man, living in a slave state. Now we do not recollect to have seen, in a single religious paper of this city, with the exception of the Cincinnati Journal, one expression indicative of pleasure at the emancipation of the West India slaves. As for the political press here, it is so busied in the grave care of daily counting up by how many votes such a man beats such a man, in Bibb, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and the various other counties of various states, that it has no words to spare on so trifling a circumstance, as the complete liberation of a half-million of human beings. If any thing were wanting to convince the world of the incomprehensible littleness of the mass of party-politicians, it would be furnished by their stupid indifference to this grand triumph of justice and humanity.

(a) Thus proving first, that they don't know how to take care of themselves; secondly, that they would not be free if they could; thirdly, that they love their masters too well to leave them.

(b) Proving first, that the master is opposed to every species of colonization, even when it costs him nothing; secondly, that he hates slavery; thirdly, that he holds his slaves only from motives of benevolence; fourthly, that he would get rid of slavery if he could; sixthly, that it is an entailed evil for which he is not accountable.

(c) Proving that the people of Ohio are a great deal better than their laws.

(d) Which is certainly very unkind to these hunters of women and infants.

"Hol' help for the kidnapper! sit for the slave-seller!"

(e) Which being interpreted, means this.—"Buckeyes—we know you are an avaricious people; gain is your idol; and principle you care nothing for. If a deed of infamy is to be done, we know you can be bribed to do it. True, you may have some notions of right and some little humanity left, but interest is a great deal stronger with you than mercy or justice. Ah—we know your weak point—take care—we have certain public works in progress—you are looking forward to the time when you shall derive some advantages from them. Be assured, these advantages shall never be yours, unless you are more circumspect in acting out your vulgar liberty-notions; in other words, unless, instead of conniving at the escape of our slaves, you submit to constitute our slave-guard, planting garrisons on your frontiers, scouring the whole country between in search of our runaways, night and day, and if you find any, binding them hand and foot so that we may receive them at your faithful hands. Only be our patrols, our faithful slave-catching blood-hounds, and we will not only pay you the promised rewards, and allow you to profit by our magnificent public works, but we will stay in the Union, and not leave you to helplessness and misery."

This is the real language the slaveholder would address to the high-souled Buckeye. What think you of it, free citizens of Ohio? Has he estimated your character rightly? Or do you feel yourselves insulted by so gross and libellous an appeal to your love of money?

(f) It is false.

(g) This is the sublime of hypocrisy: it is beyond all comment.

OUR ALMANAC.—Will our exchange papers please to notice it—and say that two editions are wanted, one calculated for Boston and the other for New York;—that the astronomical calculations are made with much care by a gentleman who received without application, the appointment of astronomer to the Exploring Expedition;—a more convenient Tide Table than any published in this country;—very full Statistical Table of the United States, and West Indies, worth more than the price of the book: names of Northern Members of Congress with their votes on sundry questions; including the vote on Hawes' gag-resolution of January 18, 1837, never yet published in any newspaper;—very important information respecting ecclesiastical bodies; has 13 original engravings, with a more rich and instructive collection of important matters than we have ever before seen condensed into an almanac of the size, pp. 48, with a neat printed cover. Price 6 cents single—50 cents a dozen—\$3.50 a hundred, and \$30 a thousand.

Some time ago we made a statement of facts with regard to the kidnapping of a colored boy of this city, in Bethlehem Ia. We are glad to learn that the good people of Bethlehem are indignant at this outrage. We trust that they will bring the perpetrators of it to justice, and thus wipe off the disgrace resting on their fair name. The Jeffersonsville Courier, published at Jeffersonsville, Ia., copies our account of the affair, prefacing it with the following remarks:

DISGRACEFUL.—The following has been handed to us by a friend with a request to give it a place in the Courier. We comply with much chagrin. In the first place this act of Abbott and Loudon is a disgrace to our state—a damning sin. If a colored man cannot enter our state without being captured and hurried off to some prison, what is to be thought of our constitution and our laws? We would ask, what right, what authority had Abbott and Loudon in plunging and nego-
tiation the prison of another state? Who informed them that the negro was a runaway slave? Did they suppose that

they would imprison him and wait until they saw an ad-

vertisement offering a reward for a certain runaway negro, that this negro would be the identical one, and that they would obtain the reward? I did they intend to smuggle the negro off to some slave market, sell him, and reduce him to involuntary servitude? The latter is the most plausible. Abbott and Loudon acted in direct violation of the laws of this state, which we will show hereafter.

We have been told that a negro cannot enter the bounds of Bethlehem without being "kidnapped" by such lawless fellows as the aforesaid individuals. The people of Bethlehem are indignant at this outrage upon their feelings and upon the feelings of humanity. Such an act would be an outrage upon any community, not to say the town of Bethlehem. We feel a pride in saying that the citizens of Bethlehem in mass condemn and repudiate the "unlawful and unwarable manner in which the negro alluded to in the article below was used and sent to jail in another state." Why was he not immured in the Clark county jail? Were they afraid that they would be sued and punished for this?

Upon these subjects we shall from time to time dwell at large. We name them now only as titles, to so many chapters of grievous oppression, which yet remain in reversion for the negro, until his friends continue with unabated zeal their exertions in his behalf.

THE LEXINGTON INTELLIGENCER SAYS.—"We, probably, can give the 'Emancipator' more speedy and correct intelligence on the subject of the Convention Bill, than his brother of the Philanthropist. The Convention Bill, then, inform him, was a *still-born prodigy*."

For a *still-born prodigy*, it has made quite a considerable noise in the world. As the Intelligencer seems ambitious to be the only organ of "wisdom and correct intelligence" respecting the Convention question, will he have the goodness to let us know *definitely and fully* how this question has been decided!

EXPLORING SQUADRON.—Note of preparation indicates the immediate departure of this new project of our government. The big Porpoise, Lieut. Com. Ringgold, of the Expedition, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday. The Vincennes and Peacock had already dropped down to the Roads; and the Relief, store ship, hoisted anchor to join them on Saturday evening. By this time the squadron may have joined its units to the broad ocean plough the tracks deep and, never heard of afterwards.

At present we find the following:

"That every person, who shall furnish steel and take, or forcibly or unlawfully arrest, any man, woman or child, and carry such person, or any child, to, parts without the state of Indiana, or sit or shet therein, or who shall forcibly and unlawfully take or arrest, or aid and abet in forcibly or unlawfully taking or arresting, any person or persons whatever, with intent to take such person or persons, to without the state as aforesaid, without having first established a claim upon the services of such person or persons, according to the laws of this state or of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the state prison, for any term of not less than two, nor more than fourteen years."

THE CONTRAST.—A friend writing to us from New York says—"A colored man under middle age, with a large and well proportioned frame, called at my house this morning. He professed to be a fugitive slave. The man who has been guilty of robbing him of his liberty, is a Mr. Greene of Anne Arundel co., Maryland. The poor fellow left a wife and child. 'Do the colored people of Maryland love the Abolitionists?' said I. 'Oh,' replied he, 'we talk about them all the time.' After furnishing him with what he needed, I put him on his way to Oswego, where he will take a steamboat for the land of liberty. And it is true, that Canada, monarchical Canada, is a refuge from the cruel and bloody despots which are cherished in the bosom of our republic! It is true, and Americans should hang their heads with shame, that it is so."

Mr. WISE.—This is one picture; we will give another. A few weeks since, a slave escaping from Kentucky, was peacefully making all the bravest of all the principal tribes, except the Cherokee West of the Mississippi, have invited the

Osages and Kansas, residing near our Western frontier, north of the Red river, to meet them in council in the Cherokee country on the Illinois river, about ten or fifteen miles above the mouth of the Barren fork, on or about the 14th September next. The object of the council in excluding the Osages and Kansas was not known. A runner was sent by the Cherokees with the wampum and talk to the Senecas and other small tribes in that vicinity, from whence it was carried to the Shawnees, Delawares and Kickapoos near Fort Leavenworth. A Kickapoo runner then started with the wampum, two strings, the one black, the other white, to the Sacas, Iowas, &c. No doubt was entertained that the object was to make a simultaneous attack on the settlements of Arkansas and Missouri. We may expect prompt measures from the proper authorities to ward off the intended blow.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.—We learn from the Hamilton Gazette, that the conference between the Cherokee Council and Gen. Scott has resulted in an arrangement by which the transportation of the Indians has been entrusted to the Chiefs of the nation, who are to receive \$65 per head for the removal. The Indians are to be subsidized by the Government until they commence their journey, from which time the Chiefs are to furnish all the subsistence and means of transportation. They are to commence the removal on the 1st September in detachment of one thousand to follow each other after intervals of a few days. By the 20th October it is thought all will be on the way. The Indians, it is said, are highly pleased with the arrangement.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REP. BANNER, AUG. 15TH.
Cherokee Indians.

We learn from the Hamilton Gazette, that the conference between the Cherokee Council and Gen. Scott has resulted in an arrangement by which the transportation of the Indians has been entrusted to the Chiefs of the nation, who are to receive \$65 per head for the removal. The Indians are to be subsidized by the Government until they commence their journey, from which time the Chiefs are to furnish all the subsistence and means of transportation. They are to commence the removal on the 1st September in detachment of one thousand to follow each other after intervals of a few days. By the 20th October it is thought all will be on the way. The Indians, it is said, are highly pleased with the arrangement.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

FROM AUGUST 15TH.

Thomas Stewart, old pledge, Monroe, Clermont Co. \$1.00; Peru A. S. Soc. 10.00, towards Delaware Co. pledge, by A. L. Benedict. The Delaware Co. A. S. Soc. pledged 100.00 at the last anniversary, instead of 50.00, as was misstated in the Philanthropist, some time since. Greene Co., A. S. Soc. 75.00, by A. Waites, Traveling Agent. By the same, Clinton Co. A. S. Soc. 28.00, on pledge. Rev. Wm. Sloan, 50cts. Washington, (Fayette Co.), 1.00, quarterly subscription.

W. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

FOR THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Col. A. Sartor, by Henry Dixie, \$2.00; C. L. H. Vance, 2.50; John Bonner, 2.50; Mrs. Atkins, 2.50; P. Mc. H. Thomas, 6.25; Midditch & Randall, 2.50; Jas. Bailes, 1.50; Daniel Bailes, 2.50; Jno. Anderson, 2.50; Hiriam Burnett, 1.50; Samuel Fairbanks, 50cts.; Joseph Brown, 2.50; Henry Higby, 50cts. Dr. H. H. Way, 2.50; M. D. Pettibone, 5.00; George Townsley, 3.50; Thomas Steele, 2.50; James Andrew, 2.50; James Brown, 2.50; Matthew Mitchell, 2.50; David Mitchell, 2.50; Andrew Campbell, 2.50; M. S. Sabin, 2.50; James Gowdy, 50cts.; Barry Roberts paid L. S. Lewis, 2.50; Daniel Dubois, 5.00; J. H. Lockhart, 2.50; G. S. Snedker, 2.50; A. Hopkins, 2.50; R. Gilliland, 2.50; G. D. Evans, 2.50; Wm. McNow, 2.50; John Shepherd, 2.50; A. Vansty, 2.50; Wm. Sloan, 2.50; A. D. Seldon, 2.50; Robert Kerr, 2.50; Elizabeth Robinson, 2.50; Alexander McFarlan, 1.00; J. B. Wheaton, 2.00, for vol. 2d.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

EDUCATION.

The Miss Blackwells having been engaged in some of the principal schools in the eastern states, propose establishing a seminary for young ladies, in Cincinnati, to be conducted on similar principles. Their object will be to unite the highest intellectual attainments with a due attention to the pursuit of moral, physical, and the elegant accomplishments which constitute a finished female education. They indulge the confident hope, by exciting attention to the moral, intellectual, and religious importance of those committed to their care, they may give entire satisfaction to those parents who may entrust them with the charge of their children. The school will open on Monday, September 3, 1838, East Third street, between Lawrence and Pike.

REFERENCES.—J. L. Wilson, D. D., S. D. Gross, M. D., W. Miller, Esq. S. J. Brown, Esq. Thos. Emery, Esq. H. Miller, Esq. J. C. Vaughan, Esq.

NOTICE.

The school fund institution of the colored people of the State of Ohio, will hold its first meeting on the first Monday in September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the city of Cincinnati. Punctual attendance of all the members is requested, and those also friendly to the object of the meeting are requested to attend.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

Flour \$4 75 00 per bbl.

Wheat 80c. per bushel

Corn 40c. " "

Oats 31 to 37c. " "

Hay \$10 to 12 per ton.

Hops 12c. to 15c. per lb.

Coffee, Rio 14 to 14 1/2 per lb.

" Havanna, 14 to 14 1/2 per lb.

Tea, G. P. 80 to 85 "

" Imp. 80 to 85 "

" Y. H. 50 to 55 "

Sugar, N. O. Md. 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per lb.

" Loaf. 17 to 18 "

Camellias, sp. 37 to 40 "

" Md. 18 to 19 "

" dp. 19 to 20 "

Butter, 12 1/2 to 15 "

Cheese, 9 to 10 "

Rice, none "

Salt, 61 1/2 to 68 3/4 per bushel.

Coal, 12 1/2 to 14 "

PORK, Mess. \$19

Clear, \$21

Bacon, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 "

Hog round, 7 1/2 to 8 "

Hams, 10 to 11 "

Lard, 9 to 10 "

NAILS, 6c. to 10 per lb.

TONNATORS.

We will purchase Tomatoes as soon as they shall have attained their full growth, and particularly request those persons residing within the vicinity of this city, who have contracted to sell and deliver their Tomatoes to us, to send them in without fail.

A. MILES.

Agent for the Company.

BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

TRUMAN & SMITH.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 Main

Between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

Have a constant supply of Books in every department

of Literature and Science, at reduced prices.

Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS

AND STATIONARY, at wholesale, and retail, are invited

School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Eastern

prices.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo.

and elegant, and the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

POETRY.

From the Boston *Armenian Journal*.

LICENSE LAW.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPOINT.

"We license thee for so much gold,"
Said they who filled St. Peter's chair,
"To put away the wife who's old,
And take one that's young and fair;
For public good requires a dome
To swell like heaven's, for us at Rome."

"For so much gold we license thee;
(So say our laws,) a draught to sell
That bawls the strong, endaves the free,
And opens wide the gate of hell;
For public good requires that some,
Since many die, should live by Rum."

Ye civil Fathers! while the foes
Of this Destroyer seize their arms,
And heaven's own hate is in the blows
They're dealing, will ye cut the cords
That round the falling steed they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of law?

And will ye give to man a bill,
Dividing him from heaven's high way?
And, while God says, "thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye, "for gold ye may—ye may?"

Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl!

In which is felt the fiercer blast
Of the destroying angel's breath?

Which binds its victims the more fast?

Which kills him with the deadlier death?

Will ye the felon fox restrain,
And yet take off the tiger's chain?

The living to the rotting dead?

The God-contemning Tuscan tied,
Till by the way, or on his bed,

The poor corpse-carrier dropped and died,

Lashed hand to hand, and face to face,

In faint and loathed embrace.

Less cutting, think ye, is the curse?

That to a breathing corpse, for life!

Lashes in torture loath and long,

The drunkard's child—the drunkard's wife,

To clasp that clay—to breath that breath,

And no escape! O, that is death!

Are ye not fathers? When your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,

Dare ye, in mockery, load with stones?

The table that for them ye spread?

How can ye hope your sons will live,

If ye, for fish, a serpent give!

O, holy God, let light divine

Break forth more broadly from above

Till we conform our laws to thine!

The perfect law of truth and love;

For truth and love alone can save

They children from a hopeless grave.

ORIGINAL ODE,

Sung at Marlboro' Chapel, August 1, 1838.

—*Lord Hosanna,*

Wove your banners!

Sound the trumpet of Jubiles!

Thousands springing

Forth are singing

Sweet is Freedom—WE ARE FREE!

From the mountain,

Vale and fountain,

From each shady grove and dell,

Lust! arising,

Joy surprising,

Which shall Britian's glory swell.

On the glory

Of the story,

Freemen, hail the blissful morning,

Se ye not the heavenly dawning.

Yankees quiver,

Shackles shiver,

Freedom's triumph hath begun!

Glorious hour,

With the power,

Of thine arm, O Lord, hath given,

Soon shall waken

Those whose spirits still are riven.

Holy Father, speed the day,

Hold thee on thy conquering way,

Then from grateful hearts shall rise,

Hallelujahs to the skies!

We'll praise Thee, we'll praise Thee,

Thou glorious conquering One!

We'll praise Thee, we'll praise Thee,

Thou glorious conquering One!

Hosanna! Hosanna! Hosanna!

—*LINES,*

From the German of Lamartine.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Thought after thought, ye throning rise,

Like spring-doves from the starded wood,

Bearing like them your sacrifice!

Of music unto God!

And shall these thoughts of joy and love

Come back again no more to me—

Returning like the patriarch's dove

Wing-away from the eternal sea?

The promise-bough of kinder skies,

Pluck'd from the green immortal palms

Which shade the bower of Paradise.

Child of the sea, the mountain stream

From its deep cavern hurries on,

Ceasless by night and morning's beam,

By evening's star, and noonide's sun—

Until at last it sinks to rest,

O'er wearies, in the waiting sea—

And moans upon its mother's breast—

So turns my soul to Thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—*Congress,*

From the New York American.

LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF STEAMBOATS.

Synopsis of a law to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam-boats and vessels.

Sec. 1. Requires all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to take out before the 1st Oct. next, a new license, subject to the conditions hereinafter.

Sec. 2. Prohibits all vessels propelled as above, from transporting passengers or goods "in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States," after the 1st of Oct., without such new license. Penalty for non-compliance five hundred dollars, for which a boat may be proceeded against summarily.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the District Judge to appoint competent and faithful persons to inspect hulls, boilers, and machinery of every steam-essel, whenever requested to do so by the master or owner thereof, which inspectors are to furnish duplicate certificates of their inspection, and to make an oath faithfully to discharge their duty.

No one to be appointed who is interested in the manufacture of steam engines or machinery.

Sec. 4. Requires the person appointed to inspect the hull of any steamboat, to state in his certificate the age of the boat, when and where built, and how long it has been running; and also whether the vessel is in his opinion sound and sea worthy. Fee \$5, to be paid by owner or master.

Sec. 5. Imposes the same duties on the person required to inspect the boilers, the certificate to state the age thereof, and whether sound and fit for use. One copy of the certificate to be delivered to the Collector, the other to be posted up and kept in some conspicuous part of the boat. Fee as above.

Sec. 6. The inspection under the 4th Sec. to be made once a year, that under the 5th Sec. twice a year—the certificate of such inspection to be delivered by the owner or master to the Collector, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the license, and incurring the penalties of running without a license. A "competent number of experienced and skillful engineers" to be kept by the owners on board of every boat—and for the neglect of doing so, the owners and master liable "for all damages to the property or any passenger on board occasioned by explosion or by derangement of the machinery."

Sec. 7. Requires under the penalty of \$200, that whenever the boat stops for passengers, freight, or fuel, the safety-valve shall be opened so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is under head way."

Sec. 8. Requires under penalty of \$300, boats navigating the lakes of the Ocean, if not over 200 tons, to carry "two long boats or yawls, each competent at least to carry twenty persons," larger steamers to carry at least three such yawls.

Sec. 9. Requires under like penalty all steamers referred to in Sec. 8, to carry with them an engine and section-hose in good order, and to use iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes.

Sec. 10. Requires steam vessels running between sunset and sunrise to carry lights—Penalty \$200.

Sec. 11. All penalties to be sued for in the District Court, where the offence occurs, or where the owner or master resides. One-half for the informer, the other for the United States.

Sec. 12. "Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other persons employed on board a steamboat," through whose "negligence, misconduct, or intemperance," life is lost, shall be deemed "guilty of manslaughter," and upon conviction, be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for not more than ten years.

Sec. 13. In all actions against steamboats owners or masters, the "bursting of a boiler, collapse of a fine, or injurious escape of steam," shall be taken as "full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant or those in his employ, with negligence, until he shall show there was no negligence by him or those in his employment."

Mother Won't let Me.

A NUMBER of boys with books in their hands were passing up the street on their way to school. They were talking with animated countenances, apparently on a subject of common interest—Hollo, Sam," said one of them to a boy who had just come up to them, "are you going with us this afternoon?" "I do not know," answered Samuel, "mother does not know whether it is frozen hard enough to day. I am afraid she will not let me go. It is always the way when there is any fun to be had; mother keeps me at home." "Just like my mother," replied his companion, "she is always afraid I shall be drowned, or get run over, or be killed in some way or other. She has not let me coast the street with the other boys all this winter. I must always promise to go off with my sled in the fields."

Edward Totty who was standing by the side of the two boys, was a listener to their conversation. He said nothing; but when the boys looked towards him, expecting from him some remarks upon the subject, they saw a tear in his eye, which he turned away to conceal. It was not difficult to judge what were the feelings which called it forth. A glance at his mourning suit reminded the boys of their companion's situation. It was but a few weeks before, that he had been deprived of an affectionate mother, and they conjectured correctly that their conversation had brought her to his mind. Edward was thinking of his mother, and his reflections were something like the following:

"These boys think it very hard to be looked after so closely, and not allowed to run into dangers, as I used to do; but the time may come when they would give the world, to have some one to care for them as their kind mothers do now. Oh! if I could only have my own good mother again, how willing I should be to give up every one of my plays to please her." Now no mother ever wished to deprive her children of enjoyments—Any boy will find his mother more willing to forgive him than to scold him.

When some boy was telling a certain great minister that people were discontented: "Pho, said he, half a dozen fools are prating in a coffee house, and the people are not extremely stinted even in the necessities of life. I send out twenty barrels of corn, which would maintain a family in bread for a year, and loudly calls upon her to be grateful to her, that she has at length obtained her due. That her condition is much improved, is obviously true, and she sees and believes; and thus another impediment is put in her way, when but a little sober reflection would show her that this writer's premises are false. Woman is very far from having obtained her due; and even the improvement in her is much less striking, on a close view of the subject. Civilization has done much for her, but, mentally, she still is in bondage.

Another writer, with all the gallantry of a knight errant, steps forth, and in the overstrained and rating efforts of his genius, declares her, in point of intellect, and all the ennobling qualities of man, to be infinitely in advance of man. But he tells her that her influence is far greater; that but for her, life would be a bane; that she is the brightest gem of man's existence; and concludes by asserting her to be little else than an angel, and that all who say to the contrary are unfit to dwell within the pale of refined society.

Such puerile assertion and revolting flattery ought to be despised; but it is a lamentable fact, that it has an influence; and were we to take into view the training and education of a woman, we could not, in justice to weak human nature, be surprised that it does. From infancy to maturity, almost every thing conspires to divert her from the path of real greatness and usefulness. She is taught to consider it immodest, and entirely out of her sphere, to aspire to anything beyond the toilette, domestic affairs, and the smiles of man. Her kind friends tell her of her genius and talents, but seldom, if ever, attempt to open the way for their development. A lady's education strengthens her prejudices; and if any thing is lacking, her insidious, self-styled superior will add flattery, and what he terms argument, enough to surround her with a wall, not of stone and mortar, but what is infinitely more insurmountable—a wall of education, prejudice and flattery.

Hoping that some far abler and better abilities may be enlisted in a cause, than which none can be juster, or nobler, and that woman will awake from the stupor which at present ensnares her noblest powers of mind, and exercise her own energies and talents for her own emancipation, the foregoing is respectfully submitted, by

A WOMAN.

by collision with other boats. The proportion of the steamboats destroyed yearly in these various ways was more than twelve per cent. of the whole number employed. We have seen it recently estimated, that one thousand lives are lost per annum, on an average, by steamboats in the United States. Of the property destroyed, we say nothing, but surely the destruction of human beings cannot be thought of without horror. Congress, we see, has had the subject under discussion, and we hope they will put a check to this evil. If there be no other way, carelessness must be made as criminal by law as it is in fact, in such cases."

From the New Yorker.

The Condition of Woman.

It is a generally admitted fact, that to effect the cure of any evil, we must previously be made sensible of it existence. The first step, then, toward elevating the character and advancing the usefulness of woman, is to show her the station which she at present occupies on the stage of being—Were she but sensible of this, we might hope to see a change—so to see her converted from a state of mental bondage to one of honor and usefulness. The world would be saved the trouble of descanting on her weakness, and fondness of trifles; and man, who was designed to be her peer, not her superior, would be convinced that her talents are in no degree inferior to his own. A greater and more salutary chance would be effected than conqueror or philanthropist ever yet dreamed of; and man, as well as woman, would grow wiser and better for the change. Why, then, shall not the truth, galling as it is, be presented to her view? Why will not man, instead of daily forging new chains, (none the easier broken by being 'silken') endeavor to assist her in stemmimg the tide of flattery and prejudice which has been, and still is, the bane of her life?

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales and Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens are invited to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants are mentioned without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth St. of Main.

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

o. 10.

Peter Stevenson, *Colerain, Hamilton co.*

Andrew McClelland, *Millersburg, Holmes co.*

Benjamin Stanton